The Intelligencer

Loyola Campus, July 12 1976

Bordan Report out; fate of A&S unclear

The Bordan Report, formally entitled The Organization of Science at Concordia University, will mean major changes at Loyola if its recommendations are implemented.

Hanging in the balance is the fate of Loyola's Faculty of Arts and Science.

Will it be phased out to form a single Concordia Faculty of Science?

Or will itassume responsibility for Concordia University's entire science program?

These are the options outlined by the report's author, Prof. Jack Bordan, Vice-Rector, Academic.

Specifically, the report recommends:

"(a) That a single University Faculty of Science, with its own council and dean be established;

"or (b) That the Loyola Faculty of Arts and Science, consisting of the current Loyola Departments in Arts and Bio-physical Education, and the University Departments in Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics and Physics, be given responsibility for science on both campuses."

Prof. Bordan said that if Loyola Arts and Science was to assume leadership of university science, he recommended that "a faculty dean be chosen upon the recommendation of a search committee..."

Said Prof. Bordan: "There is, in general, no a priori reason why a Faculty of Arts and Science must be presided over by a Dean who is a scientist. In the current circumstances, however, the particular situation calls for strong scientific leadership with research and graduate experience. This might be met by the choice of a new dean, with the restriction that he be a scientist, or by the establishment of a post of an Associate Dean for Science for the Loyola Faculty of Arts and Science."

Prof. Bordan said an opinion survey of Concordia's science faculty did not favor this solution, prefering a single Faculty of Science instead.

But the survey also showed that science

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Father Gaudet's Africa

Mass atop Kilmanjaro

In a three-month tour of Africa Loyola chaplain Bob Gaudet said mass atop Mt. Kilmanjaro, looked in on the UNTAD conference and examined the changing role of the church in Africa.

"There are many missions connected with the Roman Catholic Church in the three countries I visited -- Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya -- but the denominations tend to be much closer than they are here. There was a real feeling of friendship in the places I visited," said Father Gaudet.

He pointed out that the church is quite young in Africa -- only 100 years old.

"First the missionaries set up the schools. The schools were the instrument via which people were in touch -- mainly the youth. Nuns might be brought in once that was done, to set up dispensaries, hospitals and orphanages. A type of compound was set up around the missionary schools."

"That's the way things were, because all that has changed with independence. Zambia became independent in the late 60s and Tanzania in the early 60s. The new independent governments took over the schools. Many of the missionaries stayed as teachers, but the church lost its instrument of getting in touch with the people. Now there's a feeling of ambiguity as to which direction the church ought to be moving.

"The kind of work being done is development work and liturgy study. With development work, people are being taught better methods of agriculture and irrigation. Work is also being done in teaching of co-op systems and building techniques.

"I also attended the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi. One hundred, fifty-four nations were represented. Somehow, I felt that the conference was minimally successful. The developed countries still have very different goals than the under-developed countries, so there's a real split.

"Why did I climb Mount Kilmanjaro? It's there! I spent my last five days climbing it, but I ran down in in one day! I said mass right at the top. It was quite an experience."

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faculty opinion was split by campus, with Loyola favoring the retention of Arts and Science while Sir George favored the creation of a single science faculty.

Said Prof. Bordan: "The results of a questionnaire distributed to members of the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics and Physics on both campuses show that 80 per cent of the 35 Loyola returns were in favor of an Arts and Science configuration, whereas 95 per cent of the 60 SGW returns were in favor of a separate Science Faculty. Overall ratio of returns in favor of a separate Science Faculty were 2.06 to 1."

Dr. John O'Brien, the Rector, in a covering memorandum appended to the report said: "It is important that decisions on matters raised in the report be taken during the fall term, so that implementation may take place for September 1977."

The report was written with in the context of A Model for a New University, also known as The Merger Document; and takes into account the Quebec government's guidelines for the development of university science as outlined in Opération Sciences Fondametales.

The Bordan Report also recommends that the Sir George Departments of Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics and Physics be joined with the Loyola Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics and Physics into a single set of departments and that each of the new departments strike advisory committees to recommend chairmen for three-year terms.

It was also recommended that overall space assigned to science be reduced to 123,000 sq. ft., and that the reduction (of about 26,000 sq. ft.) be sq. ft.) be primarily at Sir George.

It was also recommended that no further candidates be accepted to the Ph. D. program in Physics , but that the Chemistry Ph. D. program be retained.

It was also recommended that research and graduate programsin biology and chemistry be concentrated in the Hall Building, while the day undergraduate programs in geology and physics be centred at Loyola.

It was also recommended that the graduate and research programs in Physics be moved to Loyola as soon as facilities can be organised.

It was also recommended that the merged Mathematics Department be given adequate space, preferably at Loyola and that the commerce component of the Loyola Computer Science offering be transferred to the Faculty of Commerce and Administration.

New grading system for 1977

A new grading system will be in effect for both the Loyola and Sir George Williams campuses of Concordia University as of June 1,1977, not,as previously published, in 1976. Grades previously submitted in percentage form will now appear in both letter and corresponding numerical grades on the transcripts.

The new system will be put into effect over a two-year period. In the first year, letter grades alone will appear on the transcript. Numerical grades will be stored in the Records Office. In the second year, the computer will adapt to show both the letters and the percentages on the transcripts. At this point, the previous year's entries will be updated to show all grades in both forms.

The present grading system at Loyola (First class, Second class, etc.)will be in effect until this time, but those grades on record will be translated to letter grades.

The system is as follows:

Passing grades:	Range	Numerical grade (average)
A+	90-100	95
A	85-89	87
A-	80-84	82
B+	77-79	78
B	73-76	75
B-	70-72	71
C+	67-69	68
C-	60-62	61
D+	57-59	58
D	53-56	55
D-	50-52	51
Failing grades		
F	30-49	40
FF	0-29	20

Numerical grades of 47, 48,and 49 will be converted to 50 if reported numerically to the Registrar. Otherwise, an F grade is redeemable through a supplemental examination.

Winning Loyola High coach leaving

Ed Meagher has been the coach of the Loyola High School senior hockey team for thirty years. During that time, the teams have won a dozen city championships.

"After we won this year, they checked and found it was our twelfth," he said.

"One thing that was different about this year is that we haven't had one or two individual stars. There were 18 boys of similar ability that made the experience even more rewarding."

"I guess I take my coaching very seriously, but it's mainly a lot of fun. I really enjoy working with the boys."

Unfortunately, Mr. Meagher will be moving to Ontario with his family, where he will teach and coach at St. Andrew's in Aurora.

"I'm leaving with mixed feelings," he said.

Montreal Star July 3 - 1976

Lost in detail

John Buell
PLAYGROUND
McGraw-Hill Ryerson
247 pp. $8.95

Myron Galloway

MONTREAL NOVELIST Buell has attempted in his fourth book to write what amounts to a one character story, taking his cue perhaps from the theatre which from time to time puts on a number of one man, or one woman shows.

It is an interesting idea; even daring in its conception, but on the whole Playground lacks the kind of psychological depth and insight required to make it more than superficially entertaining.

The book does contain more than one character, but apart from protagonist Spence Morrison, the others serve only as plot-ends at the beginning and conclusion, holding the core of the book together.

Spence Morrison, a successful and moderately wealthy Montrealer, rises at 5 a.m. to take off on a fishing trip in the north woods of Quebec, well beyond Chibougamau. His Chrysler station wagon is packed with equipment to make the holiday ahead as comfortable as possible. It includes a freezer unit full of steak.

Up north he will meet another couple of friends due to arrive a day or so later.

Spence moves quietly about the house trying not to wake his family up . . . and then he's off on the first lap to Chibougamau where he is to pick up a Cessna plane. The solitary drive is described in great detail — what bridge he crosses, what route he takes and what interests him along the way — somewhat unnecessarily, unless designed to establish him as a somewhat unimaginative man.

At Chibougamau some French Canadians help him load the plane. Then, piloting himself, he leaves on a reconnaissance flight to fill in the interval before the arrival of his friends.

A sudden storm brings the plane down in the middle of a lake. And it is this scene, with Spence trying to stay afloat and alive, all described in the most minute detail, which is perhaps the most effective in the book.

He finally makes shore, in the midst of the wilderness. With nothing but a wet cigarette lighter, with which he eventually can make a fire after some days, he is at the mercy of the elements.

Now we expect the unexpected to happen, in somewhat of the manner of another recent best seller, Deliverance, but nothing does. Not even an animal puts in an appearance.

It's Spence against the wilderness, wet, cold, hungry and finally exhausted for almost a month. What a magnificent opportunity to probe the mind of civilized man softened by modern conveniences.

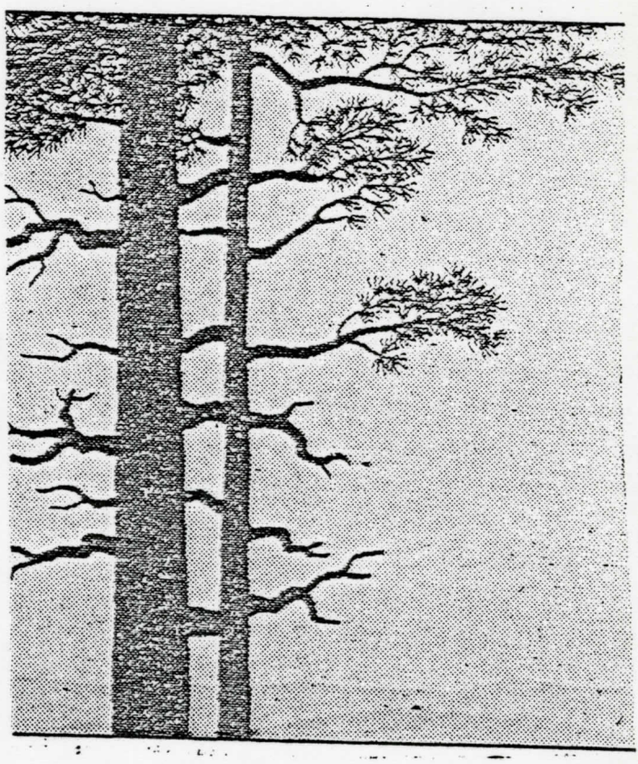
That is obviously what Buell had intended to do, but he fumbles the opportunity. Instead he sticks to description of surface physical discomforts noting in great detail what Spence does, but very little of what he thinks. Certainly nothing profound, the entire experience being little more than one enormous inconvenience, from which he is rescued in the nick of time.

One empathizes with Spence constantly wondering if, in the same situation, one would know as little, or more about how to survive?

The traumatic experience of crawling inch by inch toward a slow and certain (or almost certain) death seems to demand a more penetrating treatment if the book is to have any real value.

Playground is little more than a modest suspense novel. It will help the reader to while away a few hours on a rainy day at the summer cottage.

Myron Galloway is The Montreal Star's drama critic.



University grants up 11 per cent

QUEBEC — (CP) — Nine universities in the province will share operating grants totalling $415.9 million for 1976-77, an increase of 11.9 per cent over last year.

The Quebec national assembly approved the grants — contained in an order in council — just hours before the legislature adjourned earlier this week.

The University of Quebec will get $91.3 million while the University of Montreal will receive $83.4 million. Laval University gets $79.5 million; McGill, $67.8 million; Concordia, $38 million; Sherbrooke $31.8 million; Polytechnique $13.5 million; Hautes Etudes Commerciales, $7.3 million, and Bishop's, $3.3 million.

There remains an undistributed balance of $33.9 million.

Universities will have additonal revenues of some $50.3 million from non-government sources.

↑ The Gazette July 3 1976

Stadium architecture 'extravagant'

Gazette July 6-76

It may take a century to discover the final worth of the Olympic installations, Quebec's minister of industry and commerce said yesterday, noting "architectural extravagance" may have added to their cost.

"Their real value must be considered in terms other than dollars and cents," Guy Saint-Pierre told delegates to the World Congress on Space Enclosures. "We must think of their long-term benefits to Quebec and to mankind as a tremendous learning experience in technology."

An engineer, the minister described the structures as an architectural masterpiece combining "the best and perhaps the worst," to more than 250 government experts, architects and engineers gathered at the Bonaventure Hotel for a four-day congress.

Commenting on the $1.4 billion Olympic cost and projected $1 billion deficit, Saint-Pierre said "architectural extravagance, an excess which ignores the true Olympic spirit" is a contributing factor.

Montreal Olympic site architect Roger Taillibert will discuss the stadium tomorrow, as one of nearly 150 speakers to address the congress. A paper from Frei Otto, principal architect of the Munich Games, will be delivered and federal Urban Affairs Minister Barnett Danson, will address the delegates Thursday.

Sponsored by the Brussels-based International Association of Shell and Spatial Structures, as well as the federal and provincial governments, the congress serves as a world forum to review developments in design, construction and performance of structures.

Concordia University's Building Research Centre is hosting and organizing the conference in cooperation with the mechaneal engineering department of L'Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal and the architectural research group of Carlton University.

Gallup Poll The Star June 29-76 By Canadian Institute of Public Opinion

Teachers slide in public esteem

MORE THAN two and one-half times as many Canadians today believe that opinion of the teaching profession, in their community, has gone down (44%) than has gone up (17%) in the past five years. Another 23% can see no change, while 16% are unsure.

Two years ago, when this question was last put to a carefully selected sample of Canadians, 40% felt opinion of teachers had dropped, while 25% thought public opinion of this profession had gone up. But just over a decade ago, by a three-to-one margin, more Canadians felt the public image of teachers had improved (48%) than deteriorated (16%).

In each of the five regions examined separately, the largest group believed opinion of the teaching profession had gone down over past five years.

Personal, in-home interviews were conducted with adults, 18 years and over during the first week of May. A sample of this size is accurate within a four percentage point margin of error, 19 in 20 times.

The question was:

"On the whole would you say that, in your community opinion of the teaching profession has gone up, gone down or remained the same as compared to five years ago?"

	Gone Up	Gone Down	Remained The Same	Don't Know
NATIONAL				
—TODAY	17%	44%	23%	16%
—1974	25	40	21	15
—1964	48	16	33	3
BY REGION—TODAY				
Atlantic	17	40	31	12
Quebec	20	49	23	9
Ontario	12	47	21	20
Prairies	23	33	24	20
Br. Columbia	17	45	21	17

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Manipulation charged in test failures

The high failure rate of Bill 22 tests is intentional, teachers union spokesman Bob Dobie said yesterday. "We strongly suspect the exams regarding Bill 22 were manipulated so the smallest possible number of students would be authorized to attend English school in September," said Dobie, citing the high failure rate and the secrecy surrounding the tests as two reasons to doubt their authenticity. In some Montreal sreas, more than 75 per cent of students failed the tests, he said.

Gazette 18 June

The Montreal July 7-76

Summer masses planned

Concordia University's Belmore House, which usually discontinues liturgies over the summer vacation, will celebrate Mass every Sunday night at 8 p.m., at the Loyola Chapel.

Although the services are scheduled to be held indoors, they may be moved outside, weather permitting.

LA PRESSE JUNE 28, 1976

—L'Université Concordia a élu huit nouveaux membres au sein de son conseil d'administration: MM. Dudley Dawson, président de Dudley Dawson Consultants, président de Thomas Cook Canada et ex-président de Greenshields; Maurice Bourgault, président de Palmar Industries, président de Dorval Diesel Limitée et président de Pierre Thibault (1972); MM. R. Coveduck et W. Kotiuga, représentants nouvellement élus des étudiants; MM. S. Dubas, S. Kubina, S. McEvenue et R. Wall, représentants des professeurs. Le Conseil d'administration de Concordia se compose de 31 administrateurs représentant les professeurs, les étudiants et le public.

The church column

Cremation rules set

By WALTER PORONOVICH

With cremation fast gaining popularity as a means of disposing of the body of the deceased, the Roman Catholic Church, which traditionally opposes or discourages cremation, has offered limited authorization for the disposal of the body in this fashion.

Recently, in spelling out the church's apparently softened stand, the Assembly of Bishops of Quebec issued a five-point guideline "in order to prevent the introduction of customs contrary to certain Christian traditions that are worth preserving."

The following is an explanation of the church's directives on cremation as outlined by the Quebec bishops:

"The funeral must be celebrated before cremation.

"Even after death the body retains its dignity because it has been the temple of the Holy Spirit towards which the church has never ceased to devote its attention and respect.

"The prayers and liturgical texts used in these circumstances presuppose the presence of the body.

"In the absence of the body — which is an exception to the rule — Mass without the rites of greeting or of ...rewell) may be celebrated at the ...rch for the repose of the soul of the ...ased.

"...ut of respect for the church's ...ce for inhumation, it is prefer... the funeral not be celebrated ...ence of the urn containing the ...mains of the deceased;

"...ral must not be celebrated ...where the cremation is ... at the funeral parlor.

...NICAL, Page H-14

AP Wirephoto

CONSECRATION: Anointing the head of the Most Reverend James Doyle, new Bishop of Peterborough, is the Most Reverend G. Carter, Bishop of London.

MONTREAL STAR JULY 3, 1976

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However, appropriate prayers may be said at those places."

"The ashes of the deceased must be interred in the cemetery grounds or, at least, in a charnel-house (columbarium) located in the cemetery.

"Due to the meaning of the ashes for a Christian, customs such as keeping the ashes in the house, burying them at home in the garden and scattering them in the air or over water are to be disapproved."

The Roman Catholic Church, through its Congregation of the Progation of Faith, relaxed its anti-cremation legislation, permitting the practice under certain circumstances, and the Quebec bishops' directives were issued to clarify the church's current position.

Impressions of a China voyage

By E. J. GORDON
of The Gazette

A group of Montrealers, 45 people of all ages, were given a chance recently to see a country that until a few years ago was forbidden to travellers from the Western world when they embarked on a two weeks' trip to China.

"Ours was the largest group so far to come from Canada," said Miss Joan Aird, fashion consultant at Eaton's, who reminisced about the experience.

Sponsored by Concordia University and organized by Prof. Martin Singer, those taking the trip were required to attend lectures beforehand at Sir George Williams University. The subject, East Asia, Past and Present, was designed to familiarize them with what they would see. Among the speakers were Dr. Paul Lin, of McGill University, and Dr. Robert Garry, of the University of Montreal both professors of Oriental studies.

"We were allowed greater freedom than the group that went last year," Miss Aird said. "They were only permitted to visit Canton, which admits all nationalities, as it's the trade centre. We saw Peking, Shanghai and Nanking."

"Each person visiting is a guest of the country," she said. "You must be either part of a cultural or sociological group or business men from the department of trade and commerce."

Travelling on Chinese airlines, the passengers were served jasmin tea and cookies by stewardesses in blue jackets and trousers wearing their black hair in fringe and pigtail.

Accommodation in the hotels was comfortable, she said. Most of them had been built before the Revolution and had seen better days. The Peace hotel, where they stayed in Shanghai, was formerly the Cathay, well-known to travellers in the 30s.

Gazette, Michael Dugas

The sights and sounds of life in China impressed Joan Aird on a recent trip.

"It's entirely Art Deco" she said.

"We always had clean sheets and lovely embroidered pillow cases, huge rooms with enormous cupboards, lots of soap and toilet paper. The plumbing worked (which it didn't in Russia), and although there were no showers, at least the baths had plugs, which was more than you could say for the Russian ones. In each room a large thermos jug filled with hot water stood on a table and beside it were packets of tea. Spitoons were everywhere."

The travellers opted for a Western breakfast.

"The Chinese breakfast consists of raw fish, rice, eggs and pieces of seaweed, such as dulse."

The native menu was served at other meals but travellers were allowed to use a knife and fork, rather than the customary chopsticks.

"Beer and soda water were always on the table. Occasionally we were given Mai Tai, the Chinese liqueur which resembles fire-water."

Visits were made to schools, factories, museums and universities.

"We sat at long tables while the chairman lectured us. One never asked leading questions. Overhead there was always a banner, in Chinese calligraphy, proclaiming, 'Welcome to Canadian Friends.'"

She found there was uniformity in the clothing. All wore trousers and soft felt shoes. Head covering was a peaked Mao cap. Mandarin type blouses were favored by the elderly—the young opted for blue cotton ones with open necks.

"The only makeup is worn by children," she said. "They have rouged cheeks and wear lipstick. Greeting us they always sang, 'Welcome to our aunties and uncles. We're good children of the party."

The Chinese Revolution was the theme of the operas and ballets the group saw. The words of Sun Yat-Sen, the democratic revolutionary and China's first president ('Go with the trend and survive, against the trend and be eliminated') seem firmly planted in Chinese minds.

The Summer Palace of the last Empress of China in Peking, closed to everyone but members of her court for years, has been opened.

"We had our best dinner there," said Joan Aird. "In the temple called 'Listening to the Oriole.' When the chef appeared we gave him a standing ovation."

The Canadian ambassador,

through a Montrealer's eyes

Mr. C. J. Small, who'd been born in China, gave a reception for them at the Canadian embassy.

Friendship stores are stocked with merchandise for foreigners to buy—jade, cloisonne, rum, scrolls, brocade, brandy, wine and vodka can be bought in the hotels.

"Chinese laundries are fantastically cheap," she said. "I had 40 handkerchiefs washed and ironed for less than 25 cents."

Memories she carried home with her—limousines going by, always with the curtains drawn; the exciting sounds of the clang of bicycle bells, the hooting of ship whistles and the tooting of horns in Shanghai; the sight of young and old, on the streets and in the shops, practicing Taiji (one of the martial arts) which involves taking different stances to tone muscle and posture.

"I'd have liked a longer stay," she said. "And next time to go in a smaller party. The Chinese aren't prepared to handle too many."